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A campaign against rats was begun, and 50 men are engaged in trapping and putting out poison. The work of deratization was first directed to the district in which the unusual mortality had been observed among rats. Then attention was given to the wharves. The work has been extended as rapidly as an organization could be developed. In the blocks in which the unusual mortality among rats was first observed, and which has come to be considered as the known infected area, a cleaning up campaign has been instituted. Orders were issued for the removal of wooden floors and their substitution by cement floors.

In regard to shipping, there are three cement and iron wharves which are absolutely rat proof, and which are now used for the greater part of the outgoing freight. Regarding vessels clearing for United States ports, freight received on the aforementioned rat proof wharves is subject to inspection to insure its freedom from rats. From the wharves the freight is loaded on lighters and thence taken to the vessels. The principal cargoes handled are sugar, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, and hides. The hides that are shipped are salted and disinfected by immersion into a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution, and are kept salted and wet until the day of shipment, when they are packed in bundles. Vessels clearing for United States ports are fumigated while empty. Very few have been fumigated with cargo. For empty vessels, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet is used, the disinfection continuing for six hours or more. The fumigation is simultaneous for all parts of the vessel with the exception of the engine room. If cargo is taken on after fumigation, a quarantine inspector is detailed aboard the vessel in order to enforce the regulations with regard to communication held with lighters, and also to inspect the cargo for the possible presence of rats. No shore leave is granted to members of crews, nor are vessels allowed to ship crews in Habana.

Passed Asst. Surg. von Ezdorf further reports July 20 that to date 3,015 rats have been caught in Habana and necropsied and that none has been found infected.

Dr. von Ezdorf further reported July 22 that a case which had for some days been considered suspicious had been positively diagnosed to be plague; that the patient had resided in Baratillo Street in the same house as the one occupied by the second case of plague reported; the patient had been ill for nine days, during which time he had been isolated.

This makes to date a total of three positive cases of plague in Habana.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended June 22, 1912, 598 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,619 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

The last case of human plague occurred at Honokaa March 15, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found between Honokaa and Kapulena April 24, 1912.